

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

January 22nd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 61; Humidity 86, 88.

(ESTABLISHED 1841)
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January 21st, 1911, Temperature a.m. 52, p.m. 53; Humidity 54, 58.

No. 8691

歲五初月式拾年三統宣

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1912.

第12

二拜禮

號三十月正英港香

SIXTH COPY 10-11-12.

TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.
THE REVOLUTION. HELD TO RANSOM. (Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, Jan. 23, 0.20 a.m. The official of the Taiching Bank who was abducted from the Settlement on Jan. 1 has been released upon payment of \$23,000. COMMANDER EXECUTED. Shanghai, Jan. 22. Chu Shiu-ching has discovered that Chu Ying, one of the commanders of the republican forces, has been responsible for repeated cases of looting and robbery. The man has since been executed. EXPECTATIONS. It is commonly reported that Tang Shiao-yi is expected to go over to the Republican party. REPUBLICANS AND MEDICINE. A military medical board has been established in Nanking with Pak Wing-lung as President. —“Sheng Po.” TROOPS FOR CHEFOO. Tang Hsiung-ming, Vice Minister for Naval Affairs has telegraphed to Nanking asking for the early despatch of troops and vessels to Chefoo. —“Shat Po.” YUAN'S DEVICE. (THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, Jan. 23. Chan Kwang-ming has sent a telegraphic message to President Sun Yat-sen, Li Yuan-liang, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and the Governors of the provinces, informing them that Yau Shih-kai's aim in obtaining an armistice was to gain time more effectively to mobilise the Imperial forces. He suggested that Yuan Shih-kai should be given fifteen days to reply to the demands of the Republicans, and should his replies be unfavourable, he, Chan, would be ready with two divisions of troops to join in the march on the capital.	ARGENTINE STRIKE. CRISIS NEARLY OVER. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 4.20 a.m. Router's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the strikers seem disposed to resume work immediately on condition that the entire personnel be reinstated. The Government has decided at the request of the companies to settle the crisis without delay. —(Reuter.) A ROYAL VISIT. CONNAUGHTS ARRIVE. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Bombay, Jan. 23, 7.30 a.m. Router's New York correspondent states that the Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Connaught, with the Duchess and Princess Patricia have arrived and were welcomed at Mr. White-law Reid's residence. The crowds were controlled by police and guards. Fifty invitations to a dinner to be held to-night have been issued. The Duke, the Duchess and Princess Patricia drove in separate motors to avoid reporters. —Reuter. GREAT ANXIETY. Durban, Jan. 22, 4.20 a.m. There is great stir in New York over the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's forthcoming stay in the city for a few days. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid will visit their Royal Highnesses in private, but the papers are full of conjectures as to who asked him to meet them. Tremendous anxiety prevails with society people lest they should be omitted. —Reuter. FLOODS IN ENGLAND. RIVERS OVERFLOW. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 0.15 a.m. The rivers Thames and Trent have overflowed their banks and are steadily rising owing to heavy rains and melting snow. —(Reuter.)	HOME RULE. BELFAST PREPARING. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 5.35 p.m. Meetings of Unionists and of Liberals have been held in Belfast and are making preparations for the meeting to be addressed by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. John Redmond. The Lord Mayor intimates that he is personally opposed to the cancellation of the meeting. The police are enquiring into the situation. —Reuter. OUR LONDON LETTER. Home Politics. December duly draped in typical grey sets in with alternating hints of fog and frost. The occasional poops of sunshine, disclosing the leafless landscape in all its barren beauty, seem less kind than the seasonal pelt of the pattering rain, which shrouds the naked prospect with the darkling mantle from brooding clouds. The political sky, too, takes on a sympathetic tone. For “now is the winter of our discontent.” Scarcely have the muttered threatnings of organised labour, recently filling the air with rumours of an industrial strike, been silenced; hardly have the lurid clouds of war, looking in unsuspected seriousness across from Tripoli and Morocco, for the moment been dispersed, then the shadow of a man's hand appears in the near west above the petty principality of Wales. Insurance Bill. Her political prophet proclaims the advent of Christmas blessings, lying capsule in his Insurance Bill, for the toiling masses of Britain's poor. But as the sky grows heavy with the abundance of these impending benefits, the public mind grows gloomier under the unwelcome burden of questionable good, and the cry goes up from millions of expectant beneficiaries for parliamentary deliverance from the allayed benefactions of a zealous but misguided Government. But whence this feeling? Does environment explain it all? Has December darkness anything to do with political depression and winter fogs with this rejection of Lloyd George's scheme of National Insurance? Science tells us that the dull hide of the elephant, the tawny tint of the African lion, the distinctive stripes of the Bengal tiger, are due to Nature's neat adjustments, the influence of habitat. Effects of Environment. Is humanity not equally subject to the same law? Leslie Stephen held the view that there is a correlation between the habits of a nation and its political organisation. Crooks, we know,	RAILWAY SMASH. MILLIONAIRES KILLED. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Bombay, Jan. 23, 7.30 a.m. Telegrams from Illinois state that the “Central Express” dashed at full speed into the rear of a passenger train at Centralia, Illinois, and smashed to atoms a private car at the rear of the latter, which contained the railway magnates Harahan, Melcher, Peirce and Wright. The millionaires, who were asleep, were killed and twenty other persons were injured. —Reuter. have been influenced by habituation and history. May we not, therefore, trace the same connection between mentality and natural phenomena? If in budding Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to love, in Winter there may be, for ought we know, a similar subjective sympathy between the leaden hues of sky and scape and the complexion of men's minds. But whatever the cause, there can be no doubt as to the popular hostility to the Bill and its rejection by the rank and file of workers. Christmas presents may be all very well, but the Chancellor's offer is really an invitation to the poorly-paid working man and woman to sample the greater blessedness of those who give rather than of those who receive; and with one consent they beg to decline the generous invitation. Great Women's Meeting. The unprecedented sight of over 20,000 women, mostly wage-earners, gathered in and out of the Albert Hall, Kensington, was only the prelude to the national protest that has poured in daily upon Parliament, in a veritable deluge of petitions through the Post Office and the Protest League. The ultimate fate of the Insurance Bill is yet uncertain; but even if it is eventually entered on the statute book, it will remain unworkable and, therefore, a dead letter. A Local Parallel. It may, however, be interesting to enquire how this olla podrida of embryonic socialism came to be concocted and what effect it will eventually have on the political reputation and career of its author. Casting about for a local parallel to enlighten your readers, I thought me of the Rajput Band. Hongkongites will recall pleasant memories of its public performances under the able direction of Composer Cole. They may, perhaps, remember one of his characteristic compositions, which was repeatedly played. On one occasion this particular value was played three times in a single night. In vain I tried to trace its motif, too, to its distinctive theme; it was simply a farago of chromatic nonsense. The Georgian Insurance Bill, in like manner, is a bewildering excursion into the untravelled regions of legislative socialism. In it, as in the revolutionary Budget and the Land Tax Bill, the underlying principle seems to be, to exact compulsory contributions from the well-to-do in order to effect the betterment of the indigent poor and the war relief. At bottom the Bill	BENGAL GOVERNOR. THE NEW COMER. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 4.20 a.m. Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael has been appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bengal. —(Reuter.) [The new Governor of Bengal has been Governor of Victoria, Australia, since 1908. He was born in Edinburgh in 1859, and, after being private secretary to Sir George Trevelyan and Lord Dalhousie, when these two were Secretaries for Scotland, he sat in Parliament for Midlothian, succeeding the late Mr. Gladstone.] the old socialistic one-of-nation-alisation, bound in the swaddling clothes of financial amateurism. One can understand the honest enunciation of the untenable doctrine of social equalization; one can appreciate the principle of adjustment of taxation to financial capacity, but the covert employment of the discredited expedient of robbing Peter to pay Paul is both disingenuous and dangerous. It argues a lack of financial integrity in high places and threatens subversion of the accepted basis of commercial stability. If it were merely a question of making or marring a political reputation, the nation might complacently await a denouement ending in fiasco; if it even involved the inoffensive expenditure of a few insignificant thousands, suffering taxpayers might yield a reluctant acquiescence; but the introduction of such principles of social disintegration and of State interference with private rights must prove disruptive of our established social order and repellant to our British sense of personal liberty—that great ultimate national asset. Sensational Finance. Sensational finance may serve an electioneering purpose by holding out elusive promises to catch wavering votes, but is a doubtful foundation whereon to build a lasting reputation for statesmanship. Politically, we have as a nation arrived at the parting of the ways. No longer will the duty of government devolve wholly on the leisured few, however well qualified they have, in the past, proved themselves for the work; no longer will parliamentary representation be monopolised by the moneyed class; the Reform Bill and the School Board have begotten new forces by awakening in the educated artisan and the enfranchised labourer, a nobler sense of manhood inspired by the ambition to achieve for itself a corresponding uplift in the level of life's material well-being. To recognise these changing conditions of national existence and to mould the nascent tendencies of the body politic is statesmanship; to parter to the caprice of an ignorant proletariat is the doom of the paid politician. To borrow wholesale socialistic ideas from other countries and to trim them to fit the variant conditions of a different people, requires more courage than originality, but the operation overlooks the essential factor of an assured success in disregarding the divergent spirit and character of that people, as manifested in their institutions and their history. Holt Melvin. London, December 8, 1911.	FRANCE AND ITALY. MANOUBA AFFAIR. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Bombay, Jan. 23, 1 a.m. While the French newspapers to-day continue to insist upon the liberation of the Manouba's Turkish passengers, as the national honour is involved, they assure Italy that France will thereafter loyally investigate the true identity of the passengers. A MISUNDERSTANDING. They express the conviction that the friendship between France and Italy is strong enough to ensure a prompt settlement of what is simply a misunderstanding. —Reuter. A MYSTERY. Durban, Jan. 22, 3.50 p.m. The “Daily Chronicle” publishes a message from Paris which states that France intends making a naval demonstration on the Italian coast in the event of the Italian reply in regard to the captured Turks being unsatisfactory. Orders have been sent to Taucen to hold the squadron in readiness. Whether this is true or otherwise, the situation seems grave, and it has been complicated by a telegram in cypher sent to the Consul at Cagliari telling him to surrender the Turks. ENQUIRY DEMANDED. While the French Government asserts that such a telegram has not been sent the French papers hint that the telegram has been tampered with and they demand an enquiry. They talk of the famous Ems despatch preceding the Franco-German war. The Italians maintain that their action was justified. It is declared that the prisoners carried no surgical appliances, and were not doctors. They cite England's action in the Transvaal war in the seizure of the “Bandersath” with General Hertzog on board. —Reuter.	FRANCE AND ITALY. RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Bombay, Jan. 23, 7.30 a.m. Not a word has been received confirming the statement made by the “Daily Chronicle” that France intends to make a naval demonstration on the Italian coast in connection with the seizure of French vessels, in a certain contingency. Italy proposes that the seizures should be submitted to the Hague Arbitration Court. —Reuter. ITALY AND GERMANY. WAECHTER'S VISIT. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 4.20 a.m. Herr Kiderlin Waechter the German minister for foreign affairs, has left Rome. —Reuter. TRIPOLI WAR. TOWN BOMBARDED. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 4.20 a.m. A telegram from Jaffa received in Constantinople states that on the 19th inst. an Italian warship bombarded Khanyunas in Syria, close to the Egyptian frontier. —(Reuter.) HEAVY LOSSES. Bombay, Jan. 23, 7.30 a.m. Router's correspondent at Rome states that the Italians on Jan. 21 recaptured Gargareth, whence they retreated on Jan. 19, and found no traces of the enemy within a radius of five miles. This is regarded as confirming the reported seriousness of the loss on the Turkish side. The enemy admit that they lost over 150 in killed alone. —Reuter. ENGLAND AND GERMANY. MANY. COLONIAL QUESTIONS. [Service to the “Telegraph.”] Durban, Jan. 22, 6.15 a.m. The London “Daily Mail” correspondent at Berlin reports that Herr Solf left for London yesterday and it is understood that he will discuss certain Colonial questions that have arisen between England and Germany. —(Reuter.)

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Following are the vessels of the
China Squadron:—
Submarines:—
No. 36, Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey
H. Mori.
No. 37, Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L.
Fenner.

No. 38, Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A.
Codrington.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, Comdr.
A. Lowndes, 700 tons, 4
guns, 2,000 i.h.p.

Astræa, 2nd class cruiser, Captain
E. B. Kiddle, 4,300 tons, 10
guns, 7,000 i.h.p.

Atlas, admiralty tug, Master S.
West, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.

Bramble, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr.
B. G. Washington, 710 tons,
900 i.h.p.

Britomart, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr.
J. M. Barker, 710 tons, 900
h.p.

Cadmus, British sloop, Comdr.
H. Lynes, 1,070 tons, i.h.p.
1,400, f.d.

Cherub, water tank and tug,
Master W. Smith, 300 tons,
i.h.p. 340.

Olio, British sloop, Comdr. H. R.
Veale, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lt.-
Comdr. H. S. Monroe, 340
tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, Captain
J. Nicholas, 4,300 tons, 10
guns, 7,000 i.h.p.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer,
Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Guy
Storford, 295 tons, 6 guns,
4,000 h.p.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lt.-
Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood,
320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p.

Kent, armoured cruiser, Capt. S.
St. J. Farquhar, 9,800 tons,
14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000.

Kinsha, river gunboat, Lieut.-
Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, 616
tons, i.h.p. 1,200.

Merlin, surveying ship, Comdr. B.
O. M. Davy, 1,070 tons, 6
guns, 1,400 i.h.p.

Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flag-
ship Vice-Admiral Sir A. L.
Wintle), Capt. G. C. Cayley,
14,800 tons, i.h.p. 27,000.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser,
Captain L. E. Power, 9,800
tons i.h.p. 22,000.

Moorhen, river gunboat, Lieut.-
Comdr. G. P. Leith, 180 tons,
2 guns, i.h.p. 800.

Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, Cap-
tain George P. E. Hunt,
4,300 tons, turbine.

Nightingale, river gunboat, Lt.-
Comdr. Claude Hillierdon-
Woodward, 85 tons, 240 h.p.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer,
Comdr. Lambe, 385 tons, 6
guns, 6,300 i.h.p.

Robin, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr.
Cosmo A. O. Douglas, 85
tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Rosario, depot ship for Sub-
marines, Lt.-Comdr. N. E.
Archdale, 980 tons, i.h.p.
1,400.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, Lieut.-
Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, 85
tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Snipe, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr.
Maurice B. Leslie, 85 tons, 2
guns, 240 h.p.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer,
Gunner E. J. Trillo, 305
tons, i.h.p. 6,000.

Tamar, receiving ship, Com-
modore Byres, 4,950 tons, 8
guns.

Teal, river gunboat, Lieut.-
Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, 180
tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p.

Thistle, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr.
M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, 710
tons, 900 h.p.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer,
Lieut.-Comdr. Harold D.
Adair-Hall, 395 tons, 6 guns,
6,800 i.h.p.

Waterwitch, surveying ship,
Lieut.-Comdr. R. J. Hancock,
650 tons, 450 i.h.p.

Intimations

CIGARETTES

BOUTON ROUGE

\$4.20 per 100

FELUCCA

\$2.80 per 100

ENJOY THE LARGEST
SALE IN EGYPT.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1035.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

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CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Incorporated, 20th April, 1911.

NOW READY!!!

OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest
Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be
had from dealers or from the undersigned.

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B.

Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., (Hongkong)

THE LEEDS FORGE
CO., LTD., LEEDS.Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in
Hongkong and China.THE AIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.
Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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CELLULAR.

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SHOES

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR

and

OUTFITTER,

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WM. POWELL

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GREAT!!

CASH!!

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ENORMOUS

REDUCTIONS

IN ALL

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POWELL'S

Hongkong, 15th Jan., 1912.

Entertainment

BIJOU SCENIC
THEATRE.

Flower Street.

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Vaudeville.

EVERY EVENING 9.15

A Complete change of Pictures

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND

SATURDAY.

all new to Hongkong.

MISS EILEEN MURRAY.

THE POPULAR COMEDienne.

7.15 PICTURE ONLY 7.15

Leaves & Manager:

R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1912.

HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

GRAND VARIETY ENTER-
TAINMENT.

SATURDAY, January 27th, 1912.

UNDER the Distinguished Patron-
age of H.E. Sir FREDERICK

J. D. LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B.

D.S.O. and H.E. Major General C. A.

Anderson, C.B.

By special request the Harlequinade

will also be repeated.

Boxing office at ROBINSON

PIANO CO., open on Jan. 20th,

1912, 10 A.M.

Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1912.

REALLY GOOD
SPECTACLESAre such a comfort to tired or strained eyes
that their value cannot be over-estimated. If
your eyes need glasses they should have the
best you can get.

THAT MEANS

1.—Careful and expert examination;

2.—Precision in the making;

3.—The best of materials;

4.—Adjustment to a nicety.

All of the above we offer you. We invite
comparison with the equipment of any
optical establishment—anywhere. Torics,
amber and other tinted lenses, mounted
in gold, gold-filled, or other metals at lower
cost. Our prices are reasonable. Our
materials and workmanship are guaranteed.

CHAMPAGNES

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IRROY

LANSON

PAUL DOMMIER

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Sole Agents,

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1911.

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FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOCENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.

Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.

Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

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Consignees,

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"A BRIA."

Captain Ernst, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & God-
own Company, Limited, whence deliv-
ery may be obtained against Bills of
Lading countersigned by the Under-
signed.Optional Cargo will be carried on
unless notice to the contrary, be given
to-day.All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be re-
cognized.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
26th inst., will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods must be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
26th inst., at 9.30 a.m.No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex s.s. "Bika" from Stettin.

Ex s.s. "Freja" from Sundsvall.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1912.

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

Influence of Christianity on

New China.

One of the things that interest

Christian people at present is the

possible future of Christianity in

China. Will the new Govern-

ment offer greater facilities for the

preacher, the teacher and the heal-

er than were possible under the

Manchu regime? We think

there can be put one answer to

this question. It is well known

that the Manchus were fiercely

opposed to all missionary work.

Treaties might be framed and

signed; official recognition might

be given to representatives of

Christian Powers at the court of

Peking; individual officials might

give a donation to a hospital or a

college. These facts notwithstanding,

the rulers of China, either

from fear of the consequences or

from hatred of anything new, did

all in their power to frustrate the

movements of missionaries, and

behind the curtain did nothing

but harass Christian workers,

both native and foreign. It is

natural, therefore, that mis-

sionaries should ask this question,

and that they are looking for

indications that may be regarded

as suggestive

WOMEN'S WORLD

[Items of interest to women, notices of forthcoming and notes on recent social events, and kindred paragraphs will be cordially welcomed. The co-operation of our lady readers is asked in order to make this feature of once especially interesting and useful.]

SIMPLE TRINKETS:
Return to Victorian Fashions.

"All sorts of old-fashioned trinkets are now being worn by society women," said a Regent street jeweller recently. "Even those ugly, wide, gold bracelets are in demand, and every kind of long earring. It is a return to early Victorian style, which was in somewhat curious taste, no doubt, but there is also a heap of sentiment in it all. I have often wondered at the callousness with which people have brought me jewelry to sell for the value of the settings only—hair-enclosed rings with names inscribed on the gold, cameo and moss agate brooches that have been treasured by a dear relative for half a century, long chains of all manner of metal and beads, or bracelets which have been their grandfathers' love-gifts to grandmothers. The sellers get next to nothing. Old gold settings are frequently as low as six carats, and Scotch stones, and the various semi-precious gems and pebbles, so much affected in the early days of the past century, are of no selling value without settings."

"As for Scotch jewellery, it has always been a puzzle to me why it has ever ceased to be popular, and yet hardly a week passes but what I am offered all sorts of pretty things set with cabochons and agates and amethysts, etc., for which I give only the value of the gold and silver about them."

Lack of Sentiment.
"To me it seems so dreadful, this selling of a dead woman's trinkets by her relations who inherit them," continued the jeweller to the writer. "I do not mean valuable strings of pearls or pieces in diamonds or rubies or other of the very valuable gems; in such cases the money value may be necessary; but the old-fashioned brooches and rings and pins and lockets; the tortoiseshell card cases, the silver bouquet holder, and the gold and silver pencil cases which never can be induced to write. Why, even arranged on a little table they make a very pretty addition to a drawing-room, and become a memory charming in affection, and sometimes suggestive of history."

"But as I said before, women of rank and position are beginning to wear the old style jewellery again. It must be undoubtedly old. Imitations would never be tolerated, and each piece should be reminiscent to the possessor. Middle-class women, and that section of society called 'amateurs' have not awakened as yet to the revival; but they will soon. It is due to our two Queens, and especially to Queen Mary, that old-fashioned jewellery is being so much worn. Queen Alexandra often wears those agate brooches and earrings, and Queen Mary has many pieces of Scotch jewellery which she delights in wearing, except on occasions of ceremony, when her Majesty must, of course, wear magnificent and historical gems."

Ostentation in Diamonds.
"As a matter of fact, however, it is by way of protest against the ostentation of diamonds worn by the ladies from America, wives of millionaires, and the 'new rich' generally, that English women of distinction are wearing the simple and often ugly (according to present taste) gewgaws of Early Victorian days. For that matter Queen Victoria had the most magnificent jewels of any woman in the world, but she never wore anything conspicuous in private life. Many of her early pictures show her late Majesty with one of the great wide brooches composed of a slice of pebble, encased in gold, beneath her chin."

"Take my advice: don't let your wife and daughter sell the old brooches and earrings and so forth of your maiden aunt's legacy; let them keep them and wear them. Such possessions will be regarded as a mark of distinction, and will be worn in preference to the flashing gems which are so often emblems of ostentation. Among the wearers of Early Victorian jewellery I have noticed the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Lansdowne, the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe and St. Helier, the Countess of Warwick, Lady Brownlow, Lady Cork, the Duchesses of Norfolk and Somerset, Lady Donbigh, and Lady Fingall."

Today's Recipe.—Prune Pudding.
Soak 1-2 lb. of prunes for a few hours, then stew them gently in half-pint of water, 1 gill of claret, 2oz. sugar, the rind of a lemon, and the juice of half a lemon; and a little grated nutmeg. When soft, strain (reserving the liquor), stone, and chop up. Mix with two apples (chopped up), 4oz. of fine breadcrumbs, and 1z. of chopped almonds, or the chopped kernels of the prune stones. Bind with two or three beaten eggs, put into a buttered mould, and steam for 1-1/2 to 2 hours. Turn out and serve with the liquor that the prunes were stewed in, adding a little more claret.

Up to the end of December 11,500 members of the medical profession out of 29,567 circularized had pledged themselves not to accept service under the National Insurance Act, provided that at least 23,000 members of the profession give the same undertaking.

The King is the King-Emperor in India; but is he Emperor George V? Or should he be George I, as Scotland claims that the late King Edward VII. was Edward I. of Scotland? Frankly, we give it up. The Crown of India has no sovereign power in India at all under the first two Georges. The first Governor-General of British India was appointed under George III.; the first Viceroy under Queen Victoria. The present King is therefore, either the Emperor George III. or George I.; but more people will agree to call him George V. Even in Scotland the late King was sometimes inadvertently called the seventh—"The Glob."

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Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1. for 3 insertions.
\$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
"HOMELET" Morrison Hill Road, near the harbour, 10 minutes from Post Office by electric car; entrance 153. Wanchai Road. Tel. 342. [62]

TO LET.—From March 1st for one year or longer, a WELL-FURNISHED 6-ROOMED HOUSE on Barker Road, East, 3 minutes from tram. Apply P. H. Holyoak, 23rd Jan. 1912. [104]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Under Entirely New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th Jan. 1912. [93]

WING KEE & CO.
47-49, Connaught Rd.

**SHIPCHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS.**
[Hongkong, 23rd Jan. 1912.] [66]

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912, at 11.45 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th January, to THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th Jan. 1912. [92]

THE "WES" POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912, at 11.45 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th January, to THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the West Point Building Company Limited. Hongkong, 9th Jan. 1912. [91]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th January, to THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHGOTT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th Jan. 1912. [180]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd January to 6th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. OLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th Jan. 1912. [91]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th January, to MONDAY, the 6th February, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Company, Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th Jan. 1912. [90]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

First Class and Up-to-date. J. H. LAUGART, Manager. [26]
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.
MANAGEMENT & COUSINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

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BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 307.

By kind permission of Captain Zeeder the Band of S.S. "Siberia" will play at the above Hotel on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, commencing at 9.30 p.m., sharp (weather permitting.) W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

Hongkong, 20th January, 1912.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP. The Peak, near the Tram Terminus. Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER. [27]

HOTEL LISTS.

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Basso, S. Lerch, Mrs. A.
Broudat, Luguel, V.
Burat, L. E. Maurin, I.
Clark, J. McFarland, W. N.
Cooley, L. H. M. Melchers, I.
Cunningham, A. Miller, J. B.
Daperson, Dr. Montel, Dr.
Domingo, U. Muller, Mr.
Dyer, J. M. Moore, Mrs. L. C.
Floch, P. Le. Morris, Mrs. K.
Gauducheau, A. de
Granado, A. Maso, di Orzolo
Gras, J. Le. V. P.
Grunberg, H. M. Oide
Guotin, C. M. Ribault, L.
Gwyn, H. Roch, P. Le
Hansen, J. W. A. Roscan, Mrs.
Hau's G. Rosenthal, J.
Holm, P. C. Rozario, L. F.
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Joseph, J. Sommer, H. O.
Joseph, I. Talavera, A. T.
Kah-l, E. S. Thornton, Geo.
Lamont, E. Walker, W. W.
Lanzus, Geo. Wong Chek-sang
Woods, J.

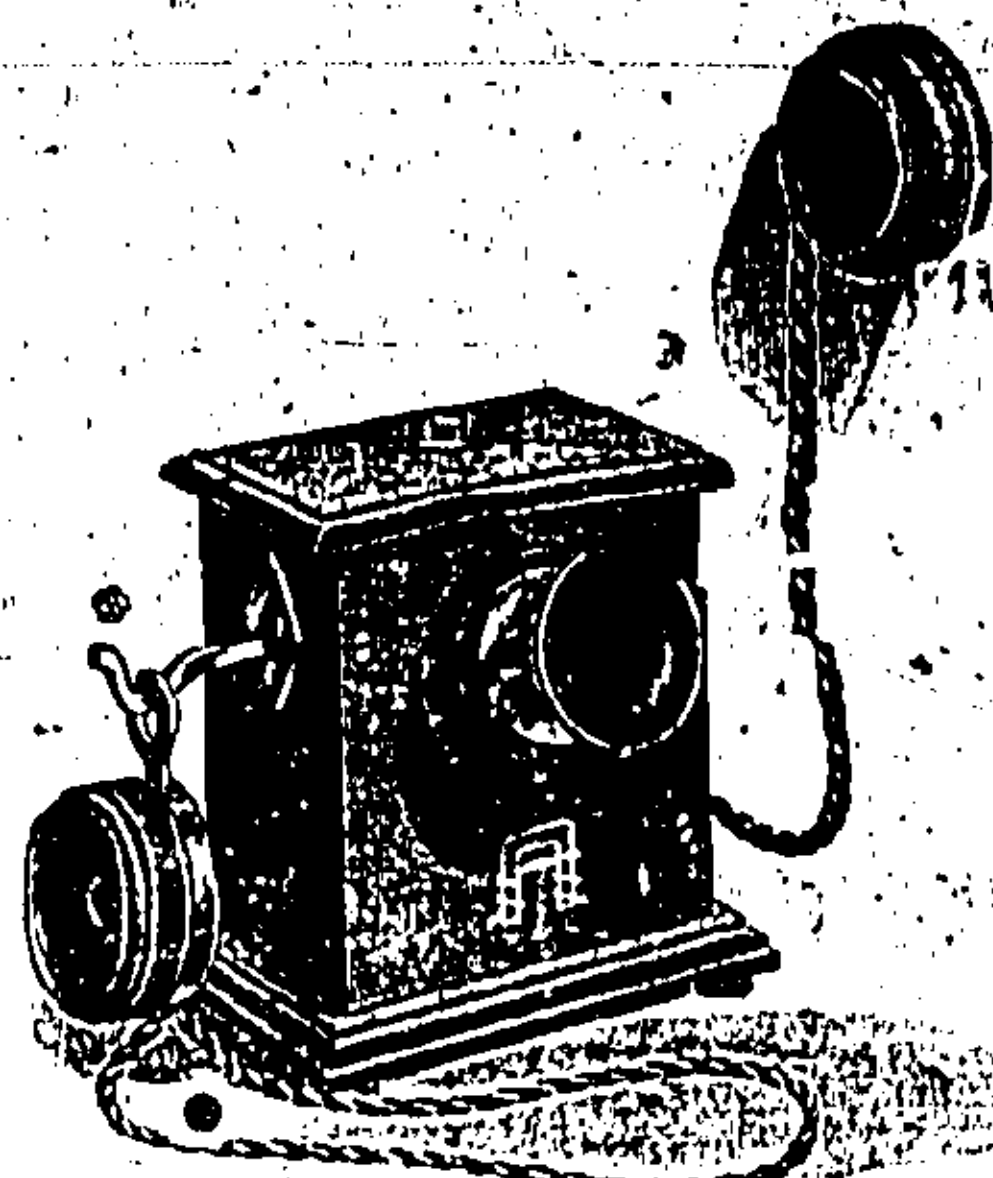
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Adams, Mr. & Mrs. Haselfoot, Lieut.
& 2 children & Mrs.
Aston, Lieut. and Jones, Dr. & Mrs.
Mrs. Egan
Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. Kydd, Mr. & Mrs.
Clintchen, S. J. K.
Gaskell, Mr. & Mackenzie, A.
Mrs. W. H. Ritchie, Mr. and
Grant-Smith, E. Mrs.
Grant-Smith, Mrs. Wilson, L. G.
Hancock, Mrs. Lieut. Wood, E. M.
and Mrs. & child

GRAND HOTEL.
Aitkin, A. B. Horbar, J.
Arnold, W. Ingram, J. F.
Brett, Mr. & Mrs. James, B.
C. W. Johnston, Capt.
Bates, F. L. R. A.
Bollinger, S. Key, Dr. F.
Brenner, Kinghorn, Mr. and
Bruten, F. Mrs. J. R.
Cope, Mr. & Mrs. Lenesty, F. P.
Hupeden, H. Manhoff, O. N.
Owen, Mr. & Mrs. Myall, A. F.
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Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Raggio, Dr.
G. H. Ridger, A. L.
Fowler, C. S. Somersham, H. O.
Gardner, Mr. and Slettengron, A.
Mrs. J. and 2 Tapp, O.
children Taylor, R.
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NORTH BOUND.									
Class	Fares	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.
1st	\$40.00	8.00 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	4.05 "	10.30 "	11.50 "	"	"	"
2nd	Y14.95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3rd	Y11.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4th	R9.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Connecting at Harbin with State Express for Moscow									
SOUTH BOUND.									
Class	Fares	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Mon. Tues. Wed.	Mon. Tues. Wed.	Mon. Tues. Wed.
1st	R 9.60	12.00 a.m.	8.40 p.m.	10.00 "	5.00 a.m.	5.15 "	"	"	"
2nd	Y11.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3rd	Y14.95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4th	Y40.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.									
Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN SERVICE. Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y4.00. EXPRESS EXTRA FARE.....Y3.50. TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co.; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.									
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Hongkong, 6th January, 1912.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1912.

PEACE OR WAR?

Not much hope of industrial quiet at Home can be based on the announcement that the miners are prepared to continue the peace negotiations. They are dealing with employers who have set their face against a minimum wage; and there is little prospect of peace, if the matter upon which it is proposed to negotiate is a matter upon which both sides are determined at variance. The men are set upon some minimum which the masters doggedly refuse to grant. And there is slight chance of agreement between stubborn "shall" and unyielding "shall not."

It has to be remembered, again, that hopes of a settlement were fairly high some time ago when the English Conciliation Board came to an agreement on the question of a minimum wage. The employers' representatives on the Board agreed entirely to the men's proposal in its final form, but the employers themselves refused to accept a finding supported by their own representatives. It is only fair to say so much in view of the fact that we have before now blamed Home workmen for declining to back up their representatives. The point to be noted, however, is that where both sides act in this wrong-headed fashion there can be little hope of a peaceful settlement.

Yet the effort is worth making. Strikes are too costly and calamitous in their effects to be entered into before every effort has been made to avert them. Even after a strike has continued for weeks and one side or the other has given way, the settlement is not arrived at haphazard. Loss of wages, hunger, general suffering—these things bring men to their senses. Passions cool and reason steps in. Then comes some workable arrangement. Is it not possible to allow reason to have full play before the decision to strike is arrived at? It should be and would be if both sides agreed to accept the finding of a Conciliation Board which arrives at judgments only after careful and serious consideration. As matters stand, with neither side trusting its chosen representatives too greatly, reason has little room for play at all.

The outlook, then, is black enough in all conscience. A national strike of miners will be a fearful business. The loss in miners' wages alone will amount to something like \$1,000,000 a week. But more than this loss has to be considered. The stoppage of the coal supply means the stoppage, if the strike continues for any length of time, of nearly every industry; certainly of most industries of consequence. It means paralysis of trade generally, and the loss to the nation will be almost incalculable. And because it is an affair of profound importance to the whole nation, it should become imperative for the Government to take action. If neither employers nor men will consider the well-being of the community, the Government should make the matter its concern. But will it intervene to prevent a strike, or, as in the case of the railway trouble, will it muddle in after much damage has been done? That is the most important question of the lot.

DAY BY DAY.

Some men spend all their lives looking for other men's opportunities.

To-day's Paper.

Our London Letter will be found to-day on page 1. Page 8 is devoted to Home Sport and Woman's World appears on page 3.

At the Magistracy, this morning, ten men were fined \$5 each or seven days' imprisonment, for gambling.

Mr. George Robert Milne Murray, who was scientific director of the British Antarctic expedition of 1901, is dead.

At the Magistracy, this morning, a boy was found guilty on a charge of stealing a pipe from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, and was ordered to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

Three months' hard labour was the sentence passed on a man charged at the Magistracy, this morning, with breaking and entering a house, 23 Shek Shan, and stealing clothing, etc., valued at \$34.50. Inspector Kerr proved the charge.

Hongkong Hotel Grill Rooms.

Attention is directed to the announcement elsewhere that the Hongkong Hotel Grill Room will be opened to-morrow at 7 p.m. It is expected that this innovation will, in the hitherto, but expressive, phrase "fill a long-felt want" and prove extremely popular.

The Cat.

Chan Tak was charged at the Magistracy, this morning, with stealing an ear pick valued at \$14, from the person of a woman named Ho Yau-chou, last night. He was also charged with returning from banishment.

On pleading guilty prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to receive twelve strokes of the cat on the first charge, and to twelve months with hard labour on the second.

Hongkong A.D.C.

The programme for the Variety Entertainment on Saturday next by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club is as follows:—Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, Duet; Mrs. Moulder, Song; Messrs. Carter and Donna, Dance; Mrs. Webb, Song; Capt. Addison, Musical Sketch; Miss Zellerose, Dance; Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, Miss Gordon and Mr. Donna, Quartet.

By special request the Harlequinade will also be repeated.

To-day's Quotations.

The corrections in Messrs. Wright and Hornby's share report were received too late to-day for the report to be altered. The following are the principal changes:—

Banks \$880 and \$885 ss; Sugars \$112 ss; Luzon Sugars \$36.1-2 b; Tronohs 50/-; Kowloon Wharves \$54.3-4 b; Docks \$45 ss; Hongkong Lands \$102 ss; Kowloon Lands \$31 b; Shanghai Lands \$8.1-2 b; Cottons \$5 b; Green Islands \$3.00 ss; Langkats 82.1-2 ss; Union Water-banks \$8 ss and b; China and Manilla \$10.90 ss.

St. Andrew's Church.

The annual meeting in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will be held to-night at 8 o'clock. The financial statement of the Church shows that the Church accounts are in a healthy condition. At the end of last year, there was a balance of \$68.05, in addition to which the Church Treasurer has been able to place \$400 on deposit at the Bank for special purposes which will occur in the current year.

Pulp and Paper Co.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., was held on Jan. 18 to consider the financial position. The Chairman, Mr. V. Meyer, explained that the company owed about Tls. 375,000 and had assets valued at about Tls. 600,000. Some Tls. 110,000 was required as additional capital. An informal discussion followed the Chairman's statement, but no resolution was proposed. An invitation to the shareholders to provide the Tls. 110,000 required was issued in September, but by Dec. 17, only Tls. 2,126 had been subscribed.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic leader who has thrice been defeated as a candidate for the United States Presidency, declared at the Democratic Convention that he intended to form a third political party.

Five thousand New York hoodlums, consisting principally of office and messenger boys, mobbed Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette, when she attempted to make a speech in Wall Street recently, drowning her voice with cat-calls and jeers, and later rushing her motor-car.

An appeal for funds is being made by the Royal Alfred Agel Merchant Seamen's Institute of 58 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., the object of which is to give "irrespective of rank, ports of service or place of abode, a home to the British merchant sailor when old or destitute."

Professor Barnes, of the McGill University, Montreal, announces that he has invented instruments for automatically recording on board a ship the proximity of any other ship, or of icebergs, or land. He hopes that by the use of these instruments the risk of collisions and wrecks will be minimised.

A London cable to the "Ceylon Observer," dated January 5, says:—Messrs. Figgis and Company's report estimates that there are 850,000 acres planted with 100,000,000 rubber trees, 85,000,000 of which are untapped. The world's supply of 76,000 tons was absorbed in 1911.

A General Staff lecture, received from London, will be read to members of the United Service Institution, at the Volunteer Drill Hall, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday. Subject: "Stratagems and Artifices during the Russo-Japanese War." Lecturer: Major J. B. G. Tulloch, General Staff.

A great snowstorm has been raging in Saghalien and Hokkaido. In Saghalien the snow is ten feet in depth and railway communication is entirely suspended; no village is almost entirely buried in snow. Railway communication in Hokkaido, excepting between Sapporo and Otaru, ceased for some days. In places the snow is fourteen feet deep.

Admiralty appointments include those of Lieutenants F. G. Brickenden, H. J. Woodward, W. G. C. Maxwell, D. B. Nicol, H. W. T. R. Seymour, and C. H. Murphy, to the Minotaur, additional recruit, for service in the West River Patrol. Lieutenant W. A. Egerton, who has just been appointed gunnery officer of the Minotaur, flagship of the China Squadron, has been in the service for nearly fifteen years. He was specially promoted Lieutenant in 1900 for services in South Africa. He served with the Naval Brigade under the command of Capt. Prothero in the army of Lord Methuen and afterwards in Lord Roberts' troops in the fighting for the relief of Kimberley, and was engaged in the actions of Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, Paardeberg, and Driefontein (mentioned in despatches, specially promoted Lieutenant from midship, Queen's medal with "Belmont," "Modder River," "Paardeberg," and "Driefontein" clasps).

UNWANTED HONOURS.

Chu Fies to Hongkong, (The "Telegraph" Correspondent) Opton, Jan. 22.

Chan Kwang-ming, hearing of the intention of Canton residents in Nanking to nominate Chu Chup-shun as his successor, has announced his intention of resigning to-day (Jan. 23) instead of the 15th day of next moon as originally intended. Yesterday he held a review of the troops at Latung preparatory to marching north.

On the other hand Chu Chup-shun, his successor elect, has fled to Hongkong, as he is exceedingly reluctant to accept the honours thrust upon him. In those circumstances the Army Co-operative Society has telegraphed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Minister for War asking them to make another appointment, in case of Chu persisting in his refusal to take office.

LADY LUGARD.

Dr. G. P. Jordan issued the following bulletin at 10.30 a.m. this morning:—

Her Excellency Lady Lugard has had a good night and feels much better.

ECHO OF THE PIRACY.

A Big Haul.

A report has been received by the authorities stating that one of the junks pirated on the 10th was robbed to the extent of \$5,000. The pirates pretended that they were customs officers under the new Government and told the junk people that they were taking their goods because they were smugglers.

The plunder was, it appears, taken to a Chinese town and disposed of.

No reports from the other junks or the cargo boats have as yet been received, and no arrests have been made.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

A Hawker Punished.

The British American Tobacco Company charged a hawker, at the Magistracy this morning, with selling cigarettes, which purported to be manufactured by them, and bearing their trade-mark, with intention to deceive.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, who appeared for the company, said that his clients were prosecuting the defendant for unlawfully supplying certain goods, to wit, cigarettes in packets resembling those of the British American Tobacco Company, on the 19th inst. The defendant, he stated, went on board a Canton steamer on the date in question and sold cigarettes there purporting to be "Pirates" and "Three Castles" which were spurious. He sought protection for their label, which was registered.

Reuben Abrahams, an assistant in the employ of the company, deposed to examining the cigarettes and finding they were spurious. It was his duty to search in Chinatown to discover any attempt to infringe the trade-mark of the company.

Defendant said that he had purchased the cigarettes from another man, and did not procure the packages himself with intent to deceive. He doubted whether he could find the man from whom he bought them, neither had he called any witnesses.

He was found guilty and fined \$30.00, or in the alternative six weeks' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE

University Bazaar.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—A Bazaar and Fete in aid of the University Funds has been projected by Chinese gentlemen in the Colony to take place during the week beginning on March 4, 1912 under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard the Governor is himself President of the General Committee. A sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Chan Kai-ming, Wong Kam-fuk, Ma Yik-piu, Wong Tsui-chin, Chan Lok-chuen, Leung Hok-lau, Ho Ngok-lau, Chan Suet-ngam and Lam Sau-ting has been appointed by the Executive Committee to approach both Chinese and foreign firms and to solicit their co-operation by sending to the Bazaar gifts of goods and articles. All gifts made by firms or individuals will be publicly acknowledged by the General Committee. Messrs. Chan Kai-ming and Chan Lok-chuen have kindly consented to put their offices Nos. 225 and 227 Des Vaux Road Central and No. 122 Wing Lok Street at the disposal of the sub-committee. To receive all communications in respect of voluntary gifts and accept such gifts in any afternoon up to February 14, 1912.

Yours truly

S. W. Tso,
Honorary Secretary,
University Bazaar Committee,
28A, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, January 23, 1912.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

To-day's Fixtures.

The papers which were to be submitted at to-day's meeting of the Medical Congress were:—Studies in the multiplication of Amoebae of the human intestine, A. Gauducheau, M. D. Medicine Major, Hanoi. An experimental study of the action of Ipecacuanha on Amoebae, Capt. Edward B. Vedder, M. D. Manila. The treatment of tropical Dysentery, K. Majima, M. D. Hongkong. The surgical treatment of Dysentery, O. Muller, M. D. Hongkong. A contribution to the study of the bacteriological diagnosis of Cholera, Prof. Teruuchi, M. D. and O. Hida, M. D. Tokyo. Tuberculosis in Macau, J. A. F. de Moraes Pallas, M. D. Macau. A preliminary report on the sources of the human liver Distoma (Clonorchis endemica-Bailz), H. Kobayashi, M. D. Tokyo. Intestinal parasites of man in Hongkong, L. Bell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. Hongkong; Immunization against Pneumonic Plague, Richard P. Strong, M.D., Ph. D. Manila; Preventive inoculation in experimental Plague-Pneumonia, Prof. G. Shitibayama, M.D. Tokyo; The connection between man and rat in the plague epidemic in Malaya, Java, during 1911, W. L. de Vogel, M.D. Batavia; Surgical work in South China, H. Gordon Thompson, M.D. F.R.C.S. Fakhri.

Lieut. Col. Irwin, P.M.O., and the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps were at Home to the members of the medical profession attending the Congress, at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, from 4.30 p.m.

On Friday a reception will be held on board the s.s. Siberia of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Launches will leave Blake Pier at 4 p.m. and every subsequent quarter of an hour.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER
CHARGED.

Charles James Kirkpatrick, who has described himself on a previous occasion when complainant in a case before the court, as an ex Naval Officer, was charged at the Magistracy this morning, with assaulting a native police constable. He pleaded not guilty.

According to the evidence defendant hired a motor car at 10.45 on the night of the 11th inst with the intention of taking a three hours' drive. He had not travelled very far when he wanted to drive the car himself, but the chauffeur declined to relinquish charge of the steering wheel. He then struck the driver, who immediately clapped on his brake and declined to go any further. Defendant endeavoured to start the car, but was not successful, and he endeavoured to enlist into his service Hindu Constable 885, who was on special duty outside a Chinese newspaper office. The officer declined, whereupon defendant assaulted him. He (the constable) could not arrest the man because his orders prohibited him leaving his post on any pretence whatever, except by official authority. He informed his superior officer and in consequence a summons was taken out against defendant and served on him at his hotel.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that he returned the car before midnight on the night in question.

The police produced evidence that the car was not in the garage until two o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., and that defendant had hired another car on the evening of that date which was returned before midnight. The first car was engaged late on the 11th and returned on the 12th, whilst the second car was engaged on the 12th and returned on the same date.

Defendant said he thoroughly appreciated law and order to assault any constable or to obstruct a police official in the course of his duty. He contended there had been a mistake on the officer's part as to the identity of his assailant, and the case should be dismissed.

The bench, however, was of a different opinion. The assault was considered proved and he was fined \$10.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Regular Practitioners."

There is no profession in the world so impatience of irregularity as that of medicine; and in the main this attitude is justified. The medical practitioner is in a position of such trust and responsibility that it is eminently proper that scrupulous care should be taken to admit to the ranks only those whose ability to pass the necessary examinations may be taken, broadly speaking, to guarantee not only their capacity satisfactorily to perform their duties, but also that in other respects they are qualified. It does sometimes happen, however, that a man who has not qualified in the regular course is remarkably successful as a healer and this brings about a problem of considerable delicacy. Should the regular practitioner recognise his unqualified but capable fellow-labourer, or should he decline to accord him recognition? The point is exciting much interest at Home owing to the General Medical Council having proscribed a regular practitioner for assisting Mr. Barker, a well-known bone-setter. Mr. Robert Shewan, of Messrs Shewan, Tomes & Co., Leadenhall St., London, has written to the "Times" testifying to the fact that Mr. Barker by means of a simple operation enabled him to walk after regular practitioners had assured him that he would be a cripple for life. It was nearly 20 years ago, in Hongkong, that Mr. Shewan broke both ankles and the fact that after such a length of time Mr. Barker was able to cure him certainly suggests that Mr. Barker has remarkable powers. Still, the official recognition of unqualified men would destroy the value of the qualifications that the profession, for reasons which can be justified, deems necessary, and, just as "hard cases make bad law," Mr. Shewan's generous support of Mr. Barker should not be allowed conclusively to damify a principle sanctioned by tradition.

Concerning Mr. Shuster.

The New York press has been looking up the record of Mr. Morgan Shuster, of whom it was hard to get much information when he leapt into prominence some weeks ago. He began his career as stenographer to the commission which supervised the evacuation of Cuba. His work there brought him to the notice of Mr. Root, then Secretary of War, who sent him to Manila. By the time he was thirty-one Mr. Shuster had revised the tariff laws of the Philippines, had reorganised the Customs service, had organised the Philippine University, and had superintended the prison system, the school system, the bureau of printing, and the bureau of supplies. He had also been a member of the Committee of the Philippine Commission that codified the laws of the islands. But he had not yet himself been called to the bar; and in 1900, deciding that he had had enough of the tropics, he threw up his \$3,000-a-year post and returned to Washington to complete his law course. He had just begun to practise when he received through Mr. Taft the offer to go to Persia. His friends believe that his "grit" will extricate him from any mess he may have got himself into. Circumstances have proved too strong for him this time, however.

The Pitfalls of English.

Writing about the Congress to be held in April at Rome on "Tuberculosis," the Italian journal "La Tuberculosis" gives the following in English:—"But we know that the organisation was already perfect. The official reports had nearly all reached the Secretary General, at the moment of the postponement, and a great number of adhesions was already insured to the Congress." Another passage speaks of "the 31st December 1911." With the general advance of learning in Europe, it is, perhaps, a little surprising to find that English still presents such difficulties to the Latin races. But before indulging in criticism it would be well to consider what showing the average English-speaking person would make if he had to write an article in any of the Latin tongues. The result would undoubtedly contain many more solecisms than can be found in the extracts from "La Tuberculosis."

WIDOW SUES STEPSON.

Family Litigation over Loan.

This morning before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, the action was commenced in which Lo Leung-shi, a widow, sued To Lim-yuek, described on the writ as a gentleman, to recover the sum of \$38,728.10, being money payable to the plaintiff as monies received by the defendant for her use. The claim set out is for one fifth of \$142,000, the principal money received by the defendant from Messrs. F. Sassoon, A. W. Sassoon, E. Nissim, N. Nissim, M. Nissim and E. Shellim, on or about Feb. 10, 1910 on the security of a mortgage on Inland lot No. 7, dated Feb. 8, 1910, of which lot plaintiff owns one fifth. There was also another claim for \$51,540.53 rent for Nos. 62a, 64, 66, and 68, Queen's Road Central, and Nos. 3 and 5, Stanley Street, all standing on the above named lots. The plaintiff alleged that defendant had not paid all or any part of the money so claimed.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevens, for the defendant.

Mr. Slade opening the case for the plaintiff, said that the case was somewhat peculiar because all the facts necessary to prove his case had been indicated, and as far as he could see no defence had been shown at all. However, it was possible that the ingenuity of his learned friend might be able to twist the statement, which to the ordinary person might appear infelicitous, into something of a defence.

His Lordship:—To put it simply, the case is very puzzling?

Continuing Mr. Slade said that the plaintiff was a widow of a man who died in 1907. It appeared that in 1904 her husband bought a piece of property in this Colony, and took the assignment in the names of five of his sons. The sum paid for the property was \$230,000.

It remained in the hands of the sons until March 1905 when one of the sons in consideration of the sum of \$40,000 conveyed his share of one-fifth to the plaintiff, his mother. The position then became that the property was held by the mother and four sons as tenants in common, with equal rights. The next step was the granting of a power of attorney by the plaintiff to the eldest son, the defendant, empowering him among other things to collect rents and mortgage the property. Under that power of attorney the defendant mortgaged the property for \$150,000 and when that mortgage was paid off another was taken up for \$142,000.

It was admitted that no portion of the money was paid to the plaintiff, who was owner of a fifth share, and it was admitted that no portion of the rent, since the defendant had been given power of attorney, had ever been paid to the plaintiff, but it had been suggested by the defendant that the monies had been used in the service of the mortgage.

After putting in various documents, Mr. Slade said there was no defence set up, and closed his case.

Mr. Pollock:—If I can satisfy your lordship, upon the case of the plaintiff, that no evidence is required by the defence, I take it I am entitled to judgment?

His Lordship:—I take it, the position is this:—The plaintiff puts in his documents, and says "This is my prima facie case, and it is for the defence to go on?"

Mr. Pollock:—I submit not. My friend has carried it further than that. Supposing I can prove that the plaintiff has not made out his case, without opening any of the facts, I submit I am entitled to judgment.

His Lordship:—Oh, certainly. The case for the defence was that the sons, to whom the property had been assigned on purchase by the plaintiff's husband, were merely nominees. With regard to the assignment by the plaintiff, it was said to have been made for value received. This was not admitted by the defence, consequently the assignment to the plaintiff was challenged and therefore he would submit that the plaintiff could not claim

it as her title to "the share, because when a deed was challenged, it had to be proved.

Later in the case Mr. Pollock suggested that it was following a Chinese custom to take out the assignment in the son's name.

His Lordship:—It might be done to escape death duties.

Mr. Pollock:—Or the husband might have been heavily engaged in trade.

After this, Mr. Pollock continuing for the defence asserted that though the assignment of the property was made over to the sons, he still retained absolute control.

Evidence was being called when we went to press.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.

Continued Trouble With Chinese Crew.

When the steamer Bessie Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Line, arrived in port last evening, she carried on board a number of Chinese, forming part of the ship's crew, who were responsible for a good deal of trouble to the Captain and officers, during a pretty prolonged period.

The last port touched at by the Bessie Dollar was Manila. Prior to her arrival at Hongkong, the Harbour Authorities here received a cable to the effect that there was trouble on board. Shortly after six o'clock last evening, the ship anchored off Cape Collinson, as it was too dark at the time to proceed into harbour. There she remained overnight and came in at seven o'clock this morning, and was immediately followed by Police launches.

This morning, the men, twenty-four in all, consisting of fifteen firemen, eight seamen and one boatswain, were brought up before the Harbour Master, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, at the instance of Captain Cross, who charged them with wilful and continued disobedience of lawful orders between September 27, 1911, and January 21, 1912, in foreign ports and on the high seas between San Francisco, Pacific Sound and Hongkong. A feature worthy of remark in connection with the matter is that all the men without a single exception wore queues and hailed from Ningro, none of the delinquents being of Cantonese origin.

The Harbour Master decided to deal with the seamen first. Captain Cross (sworn) stated that on September 27 last, he ordered the men to move the ship along the dock at San Francisco, which they refused to do. After an hour's detention, the men obeyed the order, thus causing considerable delay. On October 9, the men again refused to work and said that they would not work unless they received his protection.

The Harbour Master:—What do you mean by protection? Did you knock them about in any way?

Witness:—I did not touch them. The Harbour Master:—Then why did they ask for protection? Witness:—I cannot quite understand, considering that I gave them boxes of fruits, bags of vegetables and even beer.

Continuing, witness said that on October 28, one of the men again refused to obey and tried to persuade the others to do likewise, but on this occasion they refused to go in with him. At 7 p.m. on that day, when the ship was ready to get away, all the men refused to weigh anchor. He went to the fore and found one of the men lying in his bunk. He (witness) said that if they refused, he would employ shore labour and finally they obeyed. On one occasion, when the ship was short of coal, he asked the men to chop wood as much as they liked and not touch the coal, but the men stole quantities of coal at night from the bunkers. On December 28, he explained to the men that the ship was in a very serious position, 75 miles from Mouran, with only twenty tons of coal on board and a heavy north-west gale blowing, but without effect. The men refused to chop wood. At 4 p.m. he was obliged to stop the ship till the gale moderated. The men demanded to be given two hours off for every hour they worked and the concession had to be granted. At this time, the ship commenced to drift and

all the men except one turned out. The Chief Officer went to look for an explanation, but the boatswain could not give one. When the Chief Officer asked him to turn to, he became insolent and assumed a threatening attitude. The man in question was the ringleader in all the disobedience.

The Chief Officer was the next witness called. In answer to the Harbour Master, witness said that he entered the statements in the log on various dates. The Harbour Master:—The Captain has preferred serious charges against these men. Have the defendants obeyed your orders?

Witness:—In a way, yes. The Harbour Master:—Have they obeyed cheerfully?

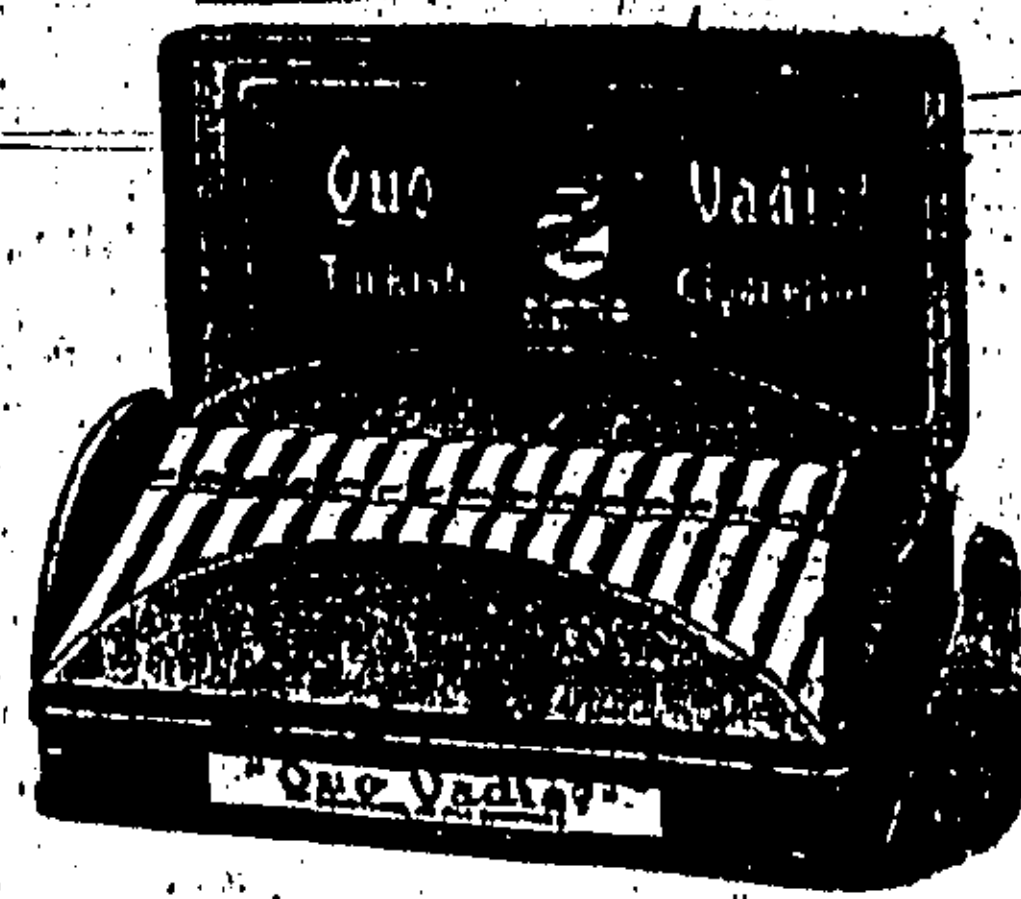
Witness:—I can't say. The Harbour Master:—What can you say? I can't understand this witness. (To witness.) You say that you have entered these particulars in the log and in the same breath you say the men have obeyed you. Surely, it couldn't have been a bad of roses which led the Captain to bring these charges?

Witness:—Not exactly. The Harbour Master:—It has come out in the Captain's evidence that the Captain had to compromise and on one occasion had to give \$5 gold. Surely, it is even against your idea of discipline to say they have obeyed cheerfully? Perhaps it would be better if I read the various entries in the log in order to refresh your memory.

At this point, the Harbour Master proceeded to read some of the various entries in the log, after which he said to the Chief Officer: "I don't propose to read any more entries. I consider you a most unsatisfactory witness."

The chief engineer's evidence was also heard. He said that one of the firemen prevented the others from working. The Harbour Master:—He must be a strong man (Laughter). The boatswain, who was found by the Harbour Master to have been under the influence of the crew, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour. The ringleader was awarded three months' hard labour. The seamen were each given 20 days' hard labour, while three of the firemen were each awarded two months' hard labour, and the rest were given 20 days each.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

Today's Advertisements
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at 7 P.M.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

CANTON-KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

ALTERATION AND ACCELERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that on and from THURSDAY, February 1st important alterations and additions will be made to the present Time Table.

To first Through Train from Kowloon to Canton will leave daily, at 8.15 A.M., instead of 8 A.M., and an additional Through Train will leave at 11.25 A.M.

The Express Train now leaving at 2.25 P.M., will leave at 1.55 P.M., and has been accelerated and will arrive at Kowloon at 8.50 P.M., making the journey in under four hours.

From Canton a Train will leave for Kowloon at 7.45 A.M., instead of 7.55 A.M., and an extra Through Train at 1.45 A.M.

The Express will leave at 2.55 P.M., instead of 2.25 P.M., and has also been accelerated and will arrive at Kowloon at 8.30 P.M.

For residents in the New Territories a train will be run to arrive at Kowloon at 9.15 A.M. and leave in the afternoon, at 5.52 P.M. The present trains arriving at Kowloon at 10.30 A.M. and leaving at 8.45 P.M. will be cancelled.

For further particulars see Time Tables which may be had on application to—

The Manager, British Section, Kowloon.
The Traffic Manager, Chinese Section, Canton, and at the Booking Office.

By Order, H. H. WINSLOW, The Stationmaster, Chinese Section, Canton Kowloon Railway.

Kowloon, 23rd Jan., 1912.

The Peninsular & Oriental
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Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

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THE Steamship

"ARADIA," Captain S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb., 1912, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Mantua," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, Teo and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 16th March, 1912.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1912.

Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1912.

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NOTICE.

THE attention of BRITISH SUBJECTS in Canton Consular District is called to Section 162 of the China and Corea Order in Council 1904, enjoining annual registration in January, and specially to Sub-section 10 thereof which provides as follows:—

"If any person fails to comply with the Provisions of this Order respecting Registration, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and any Court or Authority may, if it thinks fit, decline to recognize him as a British Subject."

BRITISH SUBJECTS are particularly requested to produce the preceding year's certificate when applying for renewal of registration.

J. W. JAMIESON, Consul-General, H.B.M. Consulate-General, Canton, Jan., 20th, 1912.

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CHINESE ENGINEERING
and
MINING COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIEN-TSIN LINE.

THE Steamship

"ONSANG" will sail on or about the 27th Jan., 1912, taking cargo for Tientsin, via Chin-Wang-Tao.

For Freight and Passage apply to THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD., Queen's Buildings, DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd Jan., 1912.

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HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE Show will be held on the 1st and 2nd March, on the vacant ground opposite the Hongkong Club. Intending Exhibitors should send their Entries to the Hon. Secretary not later than the 22nd February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, L. GIBBS, 8 Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1912.

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B. C. WILKS, M.A., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor, Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

Just received, a fresh consignment of PAUL CLOUT CHAMPAGNE, Extra Dry, at \$24.00 per case of 2 doz. pte. FRENCH STORE, L. GIBBS, 8 Queen's Road Central.

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